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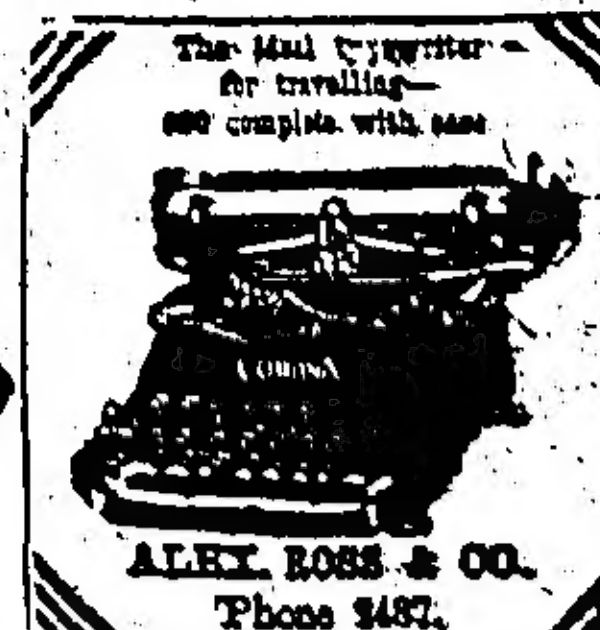
ESTABLISHED 1845

September 10, 1919, Temperature 79.

Rainfall: 0.00 in.

Rumidity 91.

September 10, 1919, Temperature 79.



No. 17,564.

三拜禮 號十月九年九十壹百九千壹英

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1919. 日七十月七閏未己次歲年八國民華中

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WINE MERCHANTS.

TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)
HAVAS REVIEW.

THE MARSEILLES STRIKE.

PARIS, Sept. 6.
President Poincaré left Paris on Friday for Pointe-de-grave, 55 miles north west of Bordeaux, and laid on Saturday the foundation stone of a monument to United States intervention in the war. It was a most solemn ceremony. The presidents of the Senate and Chamber, several ministers, the American ambassador, and numerous members of the American colony in Paris were present.
Friday morning's debate in the Chamber of Deputies was on a Bill for dividing the more populous departments of France into electoral sections or constituencies. An amendment by Abbe Lemire providing that no department should be divided was adopted by 286 votes to 157. This vote, however, does not dispose of the electoral law. The debate was adjourned.
The Minister of Finance in the Chamber of Deputies said France had obtained priority for restitutions in kind after 1921. Germany would have to pay France 209 milliards. A more conciliatory attitude is noticeable in the dockers' strike at Marseilles. The employers and strikers have consented to meet again on equal grounds and endeavour to settle the dispute.

SILVER.

LONDON, Sept. 8.
Silver is quoted 61-3/4. The market is steady.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

PREMIER'S POST STILL VACANT.

SHANGHAI, Sept. 9.
The Government has decided to appoint Kan Wau-pang Premier. The On Fook Club opposes the appointment, and has asked Ngai Chi-chung, the Military Governor of Anhui Province, to come to Peking to settle "some important affair."

INTERNAL PEACE.

Tso Kwan, the Military Governor of Chili, has persuaded Ng Pui-fu, commander of the troops in Hupoh, not to oppose the appointment of Wong Yap-tong as chief peace delegate for the North. He has telegraphed to different Provinces on the same subject.
Tuan Ki-wei, the former Premier, has asked Wong Yap-tong to proceed to Shanghai and take up his appointment as chief delegate. Tuan will do everything in his power to help him.

FUNG KWOK-CHEUNG'S MOVEMENTS.

Fung Kwok-cheung, the former President, arrived at Tientsin on September 7. A large number of his old officers met him at the station.

CHINESE QUESTION TO BE REMEDIED.

The Chinese delegates in Paris have telegraphed to the Peking Government that a certain Power which is now helping Austria, has asked the Powers to agree to remedy the Treaty with regard to the Chinese question.—Commercial News.

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

[Translated for the China Mail from the Wah Tsa Yek Po.]

SHANGHAI, Sept. 9.

Kan Wan Pang, the War Minister, is favoured for Premier by the President and others, but Chu Shu Tsang opposes.

Tso Kwan, the Chili tuchun, has ordered Ng Pui Foo, his subordinate commander at Hunan, to offer no further opposition to the choice of Wong Yap Tong as chief delegate.

Britons in Tientsin sympathise with the Chinese desire to get back the former Austrian concessions there, and have memorialised the F. O. accordingly.

Mr. Liang Shi Yi is shortly returning to Kwangtung.

General Li Lich Chun is "demonstrating" against Kiangsi. Peking asks the military forces to tell him to stop.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

PERSHING'S PRIVATE CAR.

PARIS, September 8th.
A Havas message says:—The French Government is seriously considering the suggestion that the special train put at the disposal of General Pershing be used by him at mobile headquarters should be presented to the American Government as a souvenir of American participation in the war.

ITALIANS SICK OF PASSPORTS.

WORLD TRAVEL SHOULD BE FREE FOR ALLIES.

PARIS, September 8th.
A Havas message says:—The Italian Government has approached the Allies with the request that they will abolish the passport system for Allied subjects as soon as peace is ratified.

FIRE AT ROTTERDAM.

ROTTERDAM, September 8th.
A fire which occurred to-day, in a cotton warehouse, spread to the food causing damage amounting to 2,500,000 guilders.

SYRIA.

PARIS, September 8th.
General Sir Edmund Allenby has arrived here to-day.
The French newspapers declare that the situation in regard to Syria is easier. They mention the report that General Allenby is going to England to advise that France should get the mandate for Syria.

BULGAR TREATY READY.

PARIS, September 7th.
The Bulgarian Treaty has been completed. It will be presented to the Bulgarians immediately.

BOLSHEVIST WAR.

ODessa, September 8th.
General Smirnov, of Port Arthur fame, was among the rescued hostages.
The majority of the Bolsheviks victims were shot in the courtyard of their headquarters.
In the garage of the headquarters and in the labyrinth of cellars beneath, the walls were pitted with bullet marks and the floor was bespattered with blood-stained and broken bottles.
Hundreds of empty vodka bottles were found in one cellar, showing that the executioners were doped before their work. In one open cellar, 80 feet deep, overlooked by a window from where the Bolsheviks fired their rifles, was a packed mass of humanity.
The executioners arrested included several girls in their teens. The shooting was carried out regularly at eleven o'clock every night. The number of victims is estimated at between 2,000 and 3,000.

ODessa, September 7th.
With the loss of Kieff, the Bolsheviks must have abandoned any hope of retaking Odessa. Indeed, they will have their work cut out to escape the meshes of the huge encircling movement.
General Denikin's men are showing the utmost tolerance to the Jews.
Stockholm, September 4th.
It is reported that the Bolsheviks have proposed an armistice with the Lithuanians with the object of beginning peace negotiations.

Stockholm, September 8th.
Two hundred and fifty deaths from cholera are occurring at Petrograd daily.
A huge fire on Malmaison Island was extinguished only after it had destroyed several timber sawmills. The damage is at least 50,000,000 roubles. Foul play is suspected. The bulk of the loss falls on British companies.
Preparations for the withdrawal of the British are proceeding very swiftly, well covered by tanks and naval guns.

AUSTRIAN TREATY.

SMALLER NATIONS WILL SIGN.

PARIS, September 7th.
It is understood that the Rumanian Delegation is prepared to sign the Austrian Treaty subject to certain reservations.

PARIS, September 8th.
The Yugo-Slavs have decided to sign the Austrian Treaty, hoping to secure a modification of the minorities protection clause.

PARIS, September 5th.
A Havas message says:—The Council of Five has received no official advice yet that Rumania, Serbia and Czechoslovakia will refuse to sign the Austrian Treaty. Paris circles believe that these States will sign, in spite of rumours to the contrary.

MARNE CELEBRATIONS.

PARIS, September 8th.
A Havas message says:—All France honours yesterday, the heroes of the memorable first battle of the Marne. The religious services in the Meaux Cathedral were taken by the Bishop of Verdun.
Representatives of the Allied Governments, the Military and the Navy, and a number of Government officials were present at an official luncheon in the Hotel de Ville.
Services were also held in Chambery cemetery.

PROPAGANDA.

PARIS, September 8th.
A Havas message says:—Korean circles in Paris state that so long as Japan tries to force her rule upon Korea there will be strife. The only manner of reconciling the two countries is by giving the Koreans independence, with the establishment of amicable relations with Japan.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

LABOUR AT HOME.

ENGINEERS AND TRADE UNION MERGER.

LONDON, September 8th.
A meeting of 4,000 engineers at Glasgow, to-day, discussed a scheme for amalgamating 14 engineering Trades Unions, with a membership of 80,000, and funds amounting to approximately £3,000,000. It was decided to take an immediate ballot on the question.

THE GLASGOW CONFERENCE.

Much interest is evinced in the Trades Union Congress opening at Glasgow to-day.

The two chief subjects for discussion are nationalisation and the fighting in Russia, in both of which direct action has been temporarily suspended.

There were demonstrations at Glasgow last evening under the auspices of the Triple Alliance and the Independent Labourites, at which the speakers dwelt on the coming bitter fight between the workers and the capitalists.

Mr. J. R. Clynes, speaking at Carlisle, said that this was the most momentous week in the history of organised labour. He warned Labour that by threatening the wrong method to attain their ends they risked alienating the public.

COL. JOHN WARD REACHES HOME.
There is much speculation whether Colonel John Ward, who has just returned from Russia, will attend the Congress.

Interviewed in London yesterday, he emphatically denied that Admiral Kolchak, whom he knew well, was a reactionary. Kolchak was a great student of English laws and customs and was a constitutionalist thoroughly imbued with the English ideas of Government.

FRENCH RECONSTRUCTION.

FOREIGN RESIDENTS MAY BE TAXED.

PARIS, September 8th.
A Havas message says:—French newspapers suggest that America should contribute aid to the merchants and inhabitants in the devastated regions by arranging long term credits for the material both raw and manufactured, of which France stands in need.

Otherwise, the French and Belgians will be compelled to turn to Germany, where 100 marks is equal to 25 francs.

Among the questions considered by the Council General of the devastated regions which met recently in Paris, the most important was the encouragement of touring parties in the war zone.

A credit of 30,000,000 francs should be provided for the purpose, including the cost of setting apart of certain famous places as historic monuments.

Another question considered by the Council was the levy of a sojourn tax.

GERMAN LABOUR DELEGATES TO WASHINGTON.

PARIS, September 8th.
A Havas message says:—Following on the appeal of the Executive Committee appointed to give general consideration to labour questions, M. Clemenceau has written upon the Inter-Allied Supreme Council to invite Germany and her Allies to send delegates to the International Labour Conference at Washington.

FRENCH GRUMBLERS.

PARIS, September 5th.

A Havas message says:—M. Barthou, in the Chamber of Deputies, concluded a critical speech on the Treaty of Peace by recommending its ratification to Parliament, and pleading attenuating circumstances.

M. Franklin Bouillon delivered a violent speech rendering M. Clemenceau personally responsible for the shortcomings in the Treaty.

Governmental newspapers state that M. Tardieu's and M. Barthou's speeches demonstrate that the Treaty, in his no means so bad as described by the Extreme Left and Extreme Right.

HUNGARY.

PARIS, September 5th.

A Havas message says:—It is rumoured in Paris that the Rumanians are on the point of withdrawing their troops from Budapest. The reason for this rumour is the reopening of railway traffic between Hungary and Rumania via Szolnok.

BUDAPEST, September 5th.
The city is on the verge of famine. There is only a bare supply of food, 11 days' supply of flour and corn, 2 days' of meat, 4 days' of coal, and practically no milk. The mortality among infants is 50 per cent.

The Municipal store-houses are empty; not a single egg is to be found in them, compared with 12,000,000 normally.

Only 600 tons of provisions are arriving daily, instead of the customary 3,000 tons. Vegetables are the chief dietary. Dogs have been eaten recently.

PARIS, September 7th.
The Labour organ *Arbeiter Zeitung* appeals to the Entente to finish the Friedrich régime in Budapest.

It adds: "If the Entente desires to see a peaceful democratic régime established in Hungary, this agent of the Hapsburgs must not be allowed to rule the country under the protection of the Rumanians."

It says that nobody can expect the Hungarian democracy to recognise a National Assembly elected under the intimidation of Friedrich's creatures.

NEW GERMAN CONSTITUTION.

ALLIES' MOVE "AMENDMENT."

PARIS, September 8th.
A Havas message says:—The German papers state that the Government will respond to the Allied ultimatum by stating that the change can only be made with the consent of the National Assembly. The time limit of the Entente is insufficient.

BUSINESS NOTICES

J. T. SHAW.

—ooo—
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AND
OUTFITTER.**

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And this will happen no matter how hard or how softly you strike the keys.
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(Sole Agents: Hongkong).
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PRICKLY HEAT.**

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Instantly Allays Irritation and Cures after a few applications.

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**NEW WOOLLEN & SILK
SPORTS COATS**

IN ALL SHADES.

NEW SILK STOCKINGS.

**DIAMONDS,
JEWELLERY,
SILVERWARE,
CUT GLASS**

QUALITY-VARIETY-PERFECTION.

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PUBLIC AUCTIONS

THE Undersigned have received
instructions to sell by Public
Auction

(ON ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED).

FRIDAY

September 12, 1919, at 10.30 a.m.,
at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,
Des Vaux Road, Corner of
Ice House Street.

A Quantity of
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
So, &c.

Including—
Nursery Furniture and
Perambulators,
Removed to Sales Rooms for
Convenience of Sale,
And
Miscellaneous Goods.

Terms:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, September 9, 1919.

THE Undersigned have received
instructions from the CHINESE
GOVERNMENT'S SALE REVENUE DEPT. to
sell by Public Auction.

TUESDAY

September 16, 1919, at 10.30 a.m.,
at Yau-mat, Break Water.

The Steam Vessel,

"KUNG CHING."

HULL—Oakwood.
Length—125 feet.
Beam—18 feet.
Draft—8 feet 6 inches.

ENGINES.—Two sets of Compound
surface condensing engines, with cylin-
ders 11 1/2 in. by 22 in. stroke. Separate
condensers.

BOILER.—One cylindrical, multi-
tubular, marine type boiler. Length 10
feet 6 inches. Diameter 10 feet 0 inches.
Working pressure 130 lbs. per square
inch.

Inspecting orders and further parti-
culars may be had from the undersigned.
A launch will leave Blake Pier at 10
a.m. day of sale to convey intending
purchasers.

Terms:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, September 8, 1919.

FOR SALE.

At their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux
Road, Corner of Ice House Street,
ONE FINE TONE PIANO.

by The Orchestral Co., England.
(Practically New).

Particulars from the undersigned.
Terms:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, August 21, 1919.

THE Undersigned have received in-
structions to sell at their Sales
Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road,
Corner of Ice House Street.

SAILING YACHT, equipped with
19-18 H. P. American auxiliary
Motor, recently overhauled and in
thorough good running order.

Length ... 33 ft.
Beam ... 7' 6"
Draft ... 6 ft.

Electric light.
Complete with two sets of sails,
Dugby and all accessories.

Particulars from the undersigned.
Terms:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, September 3, 1919.

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PHYSICIANS RECOMMEND THEM
Of all Remedies for Malaria, Dysentery,
and other tropical diseases.

INTIMATIONS

HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that
an Extraordinary General Meet-
ing of Humphreys Estate & Finance
Company, Limited, will be held at the
HONGKONG HOTEL, on the 24th
day of September, 1919, at Noon, for
the purpose of considering and if
thought fit approving the draft new
Articles which will be submitted to the
meeting. A copy of such Articles and
a copy of the existing Articles may be
seen at the Office of the General
Managers in Alexander Buildings. In
such copy the portions of the proposed
New Articles which differ from the Old
Articles are indicated by underlining in
red ink.

Should the meeting approve of such
Articles with or without modification
the proposed extraordinary resolution
will be proposed.

"That the New Articles already
approved by this meeting and for
the purpose of identification sub-
scribed by the Chairman thereof be
and the same are hereby adopted
as the Articles of the Company to
the exclusion of and in substitution
for all the existing Articles
thereof."

Should the resolution be passed by
the required majority it will be sub-
mitted for confirmation as a special
resolution to a second Extraordinary
General Meeting which will be sub-
sequently convened.

Dated the 9th day of September
1919, Hongkong.

By Order of the Board,
G. RAPP,
Secretary.

Hongkong, September 9, 1919.

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MACKINTOSH'S
TOFFEE de LUXE

50 cents per tin.

ORANGES

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GRAPE FRUIT.

WISEMAN, LTD.

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Apply to
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Apply to **PERCY SMITH, SEW &**
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INSURANCE COMPANY a
suite of offices on or before the 31st
October next in the Central District of
Hongkong. Reply Box No. 1148, c/o
"CHINA MAIL."

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET.—From 1st De-
cember, 2nd floor, No. 34, Queen's
Road Central. Apply **YIM SANG FAT**
Co. Telephone No. 1355.

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Parisian Style.

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who are accustomed to inhale.

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MARTIN'S
APOLAR
APOLAR

KEATING'S
WORM
TABLETS.

SCOTTISH SPORT.

LORETTO WINS CRICKET
CHAMPIONSHIP.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

July 23.

The Loretto-Glenalmond match at
Musselburgh was of more than usual
interest. By winning it Loretto be-
came the Scottish Schools Champion;
their record for the series is no defeats
and no draws. They had as good an
allround team as they have put in the
field for many years, good bowlers,
and no "tail," and the only flaw was
an occasional slackness in the field.

At the start of the game Loretto
got rather a fright by the easy
manner in which their earlier
wickets fell.—six for 70. But D. G.
Cochran (captain) stopped the rot
with the assistance of G. B. Thom-
son, raising the total from 92 to 210
for the eighth wicket.—Cochran, not
out, 138. Glenalmond made a care-
ful reply, but only managed 105.

In a two-days' match, Edinburgh
Academy had a fine win over
Merchiston.—an innings and 127 runs.
The Academy batted well, par-
ticularly R. K. Millar, N. J. G. Yoll,
and A. J. Stewart.—the last-named
just failing to get a century. A. J.
Stevenson was deadly with the ball.
Merchiston were quite over-mastered
in every department.

Tom Wilson, who for several years
has been one of Scotland's best
bowlers, has captured his 1,000th
wicket for Kelburne.

Grange, 190; Fettes, 98.

Heriot's, 196; Edin. Institution,

43.

Edin. Academy, 285; Merchiston,

43 and 115.

R.E.S., P.P., 70 and 146 for 9;

F.P.'s, 215.

Dunfermline, 103; Edin. Aca-

demics, 124.

Arbroath, 73; Perthshire, 221 for 9.

Forfarshire, 130 for 9; Strathmore,

121.

West of Scot., 152; Nomads, 81.

Greenock, 114; Drumpellier, 135.

THE WATSON CHAMPION.

Unusual distinctions fell to the
sports of George Watson's College
by the inclusion of a Scottish Cham-
pion among the competitors. L. J.
Dunn, who won the hurdle Cham-
pionship at Parkhead last month, was
the most successful competitor in the
events open to the school, winning
five events, and taking second place
in a sixth. It was a great afternoon's
work, as both the 100 yards and the
hurdle race were run in heats. To
win both jumps, both sprints, and the
hurdles in one day is proof of unusual
versatility, but when the performer
incidentally breaks three school
records, the value of the achievement
is emphasised. Of the records, that
in the hurdles was easily the most
remarkable. Dunn's time was re-
turned at 16 sec., which is seldom
touched in Scotland. It is a fifth bet-
ter than Dunn's Championship time,
and only a similar fraction lower
than Stronach's record. By com-
parison his 24 2/5 sec. for the 220
yards appears commonplace, but it is
a second and a fifth better than the
school record; and his high jump of
5 ft. 7 1/2 in. was an excellent per-
formance.

SCHOLASTIC ATHLETICS IN

1919.

The following are the Champions
in the Public Schools of Scotland—
Watson's College—L. J. Dunn.
Edinburgh Academy—A. D. Pat-
terson and R. K. Miller, tie.

Loretto—R. J. Robertson and H.

Fraser, tie.

Dollar Academy—D. Watt.

Royal High School—J. Dobble.

Stewart's College—C. Brochie.

Kelvinside Academy—G. T. Bal-

four.

Heriot's College—J. Shearer.

Ayr Academy—R. W. Bain.

Glasgow High School—K. R. H.

Murray.

Allan Glen's School—W. Allan.

Edinburgh Institution—A. Ross.

In the Scottish Universities the

Champions are—

Edinburgh University A. C.—W. L.

Hunter.

Glasgow University A. C.—A.

Browning.

(Continued on Page 6.)

SALE OF STEAMERS.

The Japan Chronicle says:—

Regarding the reported buying of
large steamers by the N.Y.K., we are
in receipt of further information
from which it appears that both the
N.Y.K. and the O.S.K. are now
endeavouring to purchase numbers
of ships of 2,000 to 3,000 tons. The
shipowners know in what position
they are now and demand high
prices. They are said to be reluctant
to dispose of their holdings at
less than ¥350 per ton, while
the enterprising steamer com-
panies referred to offer about
¥300. This, on a 3,000-ton ship,
is a difference of ¥150,000. It is,
therefore, no wonder to learn that
negotiations are now at a standstill.
We also learn that there are similar
proceedings going on in many parts
of the country, but that they fail to
fructify in many instances, in view
of the low prices offered by the
buyers. In the midst of such un-
successful negotiations all round, the
Sugaya Company, of Kobe, has
succeeded in concluding a contract
with the Yamashita Kisen Kaisha for
the purchase of the "Ogino-maru"
No. 2 (4,000 tons), which is about 30
years old, at ¥180 per ton to be
delivered in September or October.

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IN ALL SIZES.

KNITTED COATS
WITH
CAPS & HOODS
TO MATCH.

BIRTH.

BRAND.—On September 8, at Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. Fred J. Brand, a son.

MARRIAGE.

HONES—BOUTALL.—On August 30, at Shanghai, Frank William Hones, of London, to Alice Emily Boutall, of London.

The China Mail.

TRADE, JUSTICE, PUBLIC SERVICE.

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 10, 1919.

THE PARSEES.

To-morrow is the New Year Day of the Parsees, of whom we have had in Hongkong many excellent representatives. They are an excellent and well respected people. Their language is called Gujarati, from the name of the Indian coast where they first landed in the eighth century, coming from Persia to escape the conquering Arabs. The Hindus welcomed them and made them at home. Indian literature and Indian thought was thereby enriched. Perhaps herein is a lesson for modern countries that fear alien immigration.

Bombay is a great Parsee centre now, but the Parsees did not settle there until the British did. There are between 90 and 100 thousand of them altogether. They are a shrewd, intelligent, thrifty people. In one thing they present a distinct contrast to other Eastern peoples. That is their treatment of their women, who are permitted to develop and use their brains. Parsee ladies were the pioneers in India of female emancipation, and this must have been altruistic, as in their own community their status could scarcely have been improved. There passed through Hongkong about a dozen years ago an old Parsee lady on her way to meet the Queen of England, to whom she presented a wonderful pearl-embroidered cap. She was the first of the politicals, and was rather lionized at home, being as intellectually interesting as she was amiable. She stayed at the King Edward Hotel while awaiting her ship. "Good thoughts, good words, good actions," the Parsee motto, was certainly her guiding principle. She was a dear.

On Yazedgerd, or New Year Day, there is much social intercourse and exchange of happy greetings, as with us. The day begins with prayers. (It has been led up to, or should have been, by ten days of praise and charitable works.) Fire is for them the emblem of their divinity,

hence foreigners have called them fire worshippers. They rise early," says the Enc. Brit., "and after having performed their prayers and ablutions dress themselves in a new suit of clothes (as the British used to do on Easter Day) and sail forth to the fire-temple, to worship the emblem of their divinity, the sacred fire, which is perpetually burning on the altar. Unless they duly perform this ceremony they believe their souls will not be allowed to pass the bridge Chinvad leading to heaven. After they have performed their religious services they visit their relations and friends, when the ceremony of *haming*, or joining hands, is performed. [This is not unlike the Auld Lang Syne handfasting of the Scots.] The ceremony is a kind of greeting by which they wish each other a happy new year. Their relatives and friends are invited to dinner, and they spend the rest of the day in feasting and rejoicing. Aims are given to the poor (compare our Christmas "boxes") and new suits of clothes are presented to servants and dependants."

Zoroaster, the Greek attempt to spell the name of Zarathustra, was the teacher and founder of their faith, and the Magi, or wise men from the East, who are mentioned in connection with the natal star of our religion's Founder, were Parsees. Pliny tells a pretty story, which all mothers will appreciate, that Zarathustra laughed on the day of his birth. The Zend-avesta, or Parsee bible, does not tell much about his life, being more concerned with his doctrine, which he appears to have been teaching several centuries B.C. It assumes that evil existed in the universe from the beginning, but that it will not exist eternally as the good, the All-Father, will ultimately banish it. Thus there were two creators, one good, the other evil. Man was created by the good, but was given free will, and may side with either principle. When all men side with the good, the battle will be won, and, as our own Church would say, the Kingdom of Heaven be established. Meanwhile, Parsees are no longer manichaeans but monotheists. Something very like our "Judgment Book" is being kept. There is hell for the man whose evil deeds outweigh his good ones. One understands the argument in the Rubaiyat much better after reading up the old Zoroastrian teaching; it is reasonably certain that poor, dear old Omar Khayyam has gone to the bad place. Like every other pure and logical religion, Zoroastrianism has acquired accretions due to the concrete requirements of human nature. The devout Parsee now has his guardian angel. The priesthood is hereditary.

The article in the Enc. Brit. has this highly interesting note on the birth and initiation of a

young Parsee. A Parsee must be born upon the ground floor, as his life should begin in humility. He must climb and rise by good actions alone. For 40 days the mother is isolated. On the seventh day after birth an astrologer casts the nativity of the child. He submits a number of names from which the parents may choose. At about seven years old it is time for the boy's first religious ceremony. He is purified by ablution in *nirang* (bovine urine) and given a girdle of cord woven by women of the priestly class. It has 72 threads, corresponding to the 72 chapters of the doctrine, and when bound round the boy, stands an equivalent of our "confirmation." The priest ties it and blesses him. Henceforth the boy is considered morally responsible. If he die before that ceremony, he is considered to have gone back to God as pure as he came into the world. This is a pleasing belief, which will be preferred by many, perhaps, to our former superstition about the fate of unbaptized infants.

The Parsees seem to be the most enlightened people in India. They are very keen on education, science, and all intellectual activities. It is a pleasure to wish them the compliments of the season.

TWO CHILDREN KIDNAPPED.

FATHERS KILLED BY ROBBERIES. KIDNAPERS IMPRISONED.

At the Magistracy, yesterday afternoon, two men and three women were charged with kidnapping two children from a village in the neighbourhood of Canton.

The facts, as related by the various witnesses, were that about a month ago armed robbers attacked the village. Some houses were burnt down and the fathers of the kidnapped children were shot dead. The two children, who lived in the same house, were kidnapped and brought to Hongkong. Information was given to the local Police, and the five defendants were arrested near Bowington Canal. The two men, however, were not identified as belonging to the gang which pillaged the village.

The two men stated that they were strangers to Hongkong. The third defendant claimed to be the mother of the two children and asked them to tell the little ones, so they were brought to Hongkong.

At this stage Inspector Watt withdrew the charge against the fourth and fifth defendants (two women) owing to insufficient evidence. Mr. Smith sentenced the first three defendants to twelve months' hard labour each, and discharged the fourth and fifth.

THE KOWLOON DOCK ROBBERY.

ONE OF THE ACCUSED CONVICTED.

At the Magistracy, yesterday afternoon, the hearing of the case was continued, in which three Chinese labourers of the Kowloon Docks stand charged with stealing 50 steel plates valued at \$5,000.

Mr. W. E. L. Shenton prosecuted. Mr. C. F. Mason, M.C., appeared for the first defendant, and Mr. J. H. Gardiner for the second.

The case for the prosecution is that the three defendants were noticed removing the plates under the direction of a Portuguese, named Soares, who has absconded from the Colony. The plates were taken in lighters to a point on the Praya opposite the Sincere Company's premises and there unloaded and disposed of.

One of the witnesses first stated that he heard a conversation between two of the defendants, then denied it, and subsequently said that only half of what he said was correct.

Mr. Lindell fined the man \$50 for perjury. Mr. Gardiner's client was sentenced to six months' hard labour as an accessory to the crime, as it was through him that the coolies were engaged to load the plates into the lighters.

The case against the other two men was adjourned for another week.

INDIAN YOUTH IN TROUBLE.

An Indian youth, answering to the name of Abdul Hamid, was charged at the Magistracy this morning, with (1) stealing a bicycle; (2) receiving the cycle well-known to have been stolen.

Mr. J. H. Gardiner, appearing for the defence, applied for a remand, which was granted, bail being fixed at \$150.

TYPHOON WARNING.

The telegram quoted below was received at the U.S. Consulate from the Manila Observatory at 8.50 p.m. September 9.

Cyclone or typhoon N. of Yap moving W. or W.N.W.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

To-day's dollar is worth 4-11/16d.

The s.s. "Hainchong," (Capt. Wallace) cleared for Canton at 6 p.m. to-day with general cargo.

The s.s. "Paoing," (Capt. Nieve) cleared for Hongay at 10 a.m. to-day with through general cargo.

The s.s. "Suiyang," (Capt. Fraser) cleared for Yokohama at 4 p.m. to-day with a cargo of rice.

The s.s. "Kwongsang," (Capt. Woodgett) cleared for Canton at 6 p.m. yesterday with general cargo.

The s.s. "Wasun," (Capt. Summerville) cleared for K. C. Wan at 9 a.m. to-day with 350 tons of general cargo.

The s.s. "Tamon Maru," (Capt. Itoh) cleared for Keelung at 6 p.m. yesterday with through general cargo.

The s.s. "Shinyue," (Capt. Puchart) cleared for Hongay at 11 a.m. to-day with 75 tons of general cargo.

The s.s. "Tofuku Maru," (Capt. Kitanou) arrived from Tamsui at 3 p.m. yesterday with a cargo of 450 tons of coal.

The s.s. "Yingchow," (Capt. Simons) arrived from Canton at 6.55 p.m. yesterday with 100 tons of general cargo.

The s.s. "Koyo Maru," (Captain Umetani) arrived from Keelung at 2 p.m. yesterday with 1,405 tons of general cargo.

The s.s. "Tjitaroom," (Capt. Oldenburger) cleared for Shanghai at 6 a.m. to-day with 480 tons of general cargo.

The s.s. "Hangchow," (Capt. McEachern) cleared for Hongay at 10 a.m. to-day with 140 tons of general cargo.

The s.s. "Hsinchong," (Capt. Wallace) arrived from Tientsin at 3.15 p.m. yesterday with 1,000 tons of general cargo.

The s.s. "Sumatra," (Capt. Konings) arrived from Singapore yesterday with 3,400 tons of kerosene oil for Hongkong.

The only European passenger to arrive in the Colony yesterday on the s.s. "Kwongsang" from Shanghai was Mr. G. C. Shinner.

The s.s. "Suisang," (Capt. Fraser) arrived from Saigon yesterday with a through cargo of 2,900 tons of rice and 4 European passengers.

The s.s. "Burrumbett," (Capt. Watson) arrived from Chingwan at 6.30 a.m. to-day with a cargo of 1,100 tons of coal for Hongkong.

The s.s. "Chausang," (Capt. Cummins) arrived from Pascoeran, Java, at 7.30 p.m. yesterday with 3,000 tons of sugar for Hongkong.

The s.s. "Hanoi," (Captain Morvan) cleared for Haiphong at 2 p.m. to-day with 400 tons of general cargo and 7 European passengers.

The s.s. "Suntak," (Capt. Carneiro) arrived from Saigon at 7 p.m. yesterday with a cargo of 1,000 tons of rice for Hongkong. She also brought 2 bags of mails.

The s.s. "Kwongsang," (Capt. Woodgett) cleared for Shanghai at 2 p.m. yesterday with 1,300 tons of through cargo, 300 tons of general cargo and mails for Hongkong.

The s.s. "Amherst," (Capt. Jones) arrived from Fremantle via Tawao at 2 p.m. yesterday with a cargo of 256 tons of sandalwood for Hongkong. She also brought Australian mails.

The s.s. "Banri Maru," (Capt. Morita) arrived from Kobe via Moji at 1.20 p.m. yesterday with a through cargo of 1,422 tons of cotton goods and matches and 408 tons of general cargo for Hongkong. She also brought 179 bags of mails.

The book of photographs to be sent home to Lady May, from some of her friends who are still in the Colony, is now completed and on view at the Helena May Institute. It will remain there until Saturday, Sept. 20, and all are cordially invited to go and see it.

At an extraordinary general meeting of the Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., held at the offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., at 11.30 this morning, the resolutions altering the articles of Association of the Company passed on August 20 last were confirmed. Mr. B.G.N.O. Bernard was in the Chair.

The Macao Government Bulletin announces that H.E. Senhor Correia da Silva, the new Governor of Macao, has appointed Senhor Pedro Leong Hingkee and Senhor Agostinho Leong Hingkee, of Messrs. Leong Hingkee and Co., to serve as members of the Governing Council of Macao. This news will be received with much satisfaction by the Chinese merchants of Macao as well as Hongkong.

BURGLAR'S TOOLS.

A Chinese who was this morning charged before Mr. N.L. Smith with having in his possession a jemmy, 3 skeleton keys and a lock in Queen's Road at 4.40 a.m. to-day pleaded that the things were lent to him by another man to carry.

In reply to his Worship the prisoner said he was employed at the Yung Hing Restaurant, Wanchai, last year but was at present out of work. He admitted a previous conviction for stealing.

His Worship: You have only just come out of jail and you are in trouble again. Three months' hard labour.

DINNER OF JAPANESE BANKERS.

The members of the staff of the Bank of Taiwan and their friends spent a very pleasant evening at the Hongkong Hotel last night when a dinner was given as farewell to Mr. N. Yanagita, the manager of the local branch of the bank, who is on transfer to Shanghai. Upwards of 20 guests sat at the dinner, amongst them Mr. Kondoh, the new local manager. Speeches were made (all in Japanese) and toasts were enthusiastically honoured by those present. The party broke up soon after 10 p.m. One pleasant feature of the function was the tasteful way in which the dining room was decorated, specially for the occasion, with palms and the flags of the Allies.

SHIPS IN HARBOUR.

List of vessels in port this morning.

British.	Japanese.
Suisang	Koyo Maru
Yingchow	Tofuku Maru
Chungshang	Banri Maru
Amherst	Sosho Maru
Burrumbett	Kokutu Maru
Paoing	Burma Maru
Hangchow	Hoten Maru
Jason	Uman Maru
Yuensang	Korea Maru
Hok Canton	Anyo Maru
Wasun	Cheian Maru
Benrinnes	Nankai Maru
Namsang	Ujo Maru
Chinhua	Taiwan Maru
Changchow	Masayoshi Maru
Hermelin	
Laisang	
Phranang	
Taisang	
British Isles	
Pheumpeh	
Volute	
American.	Chinese.
China	Hsin Chang
Venezuela	Kam Ying Fat
Brooklyn	Tonglee
Tancerville	Shih Yue
General Alava	Hui Hai
	Wing Hang
Norwegian.	Dutch.
Hero	Sumatra
	Tijmanock
	Ajax
	Linburn
	Tijpanas
	Tijodas
French.	Portuguese.
Songma	Sun Tak
Hanoi	

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The s.s. "Chuenon," (Capt. Jorge) cleared for Hoilow at 6 a.m. to-day with 150 tons of general cargo.

The s.s. "Tofuku Maru," (Capt. Kitanou) cleared for Canton at 2 p.m. to-day with a cargo of coal from Moji.

The s.s. "Mahon," (Capt. Laibouetsky) cleared for Haiphong at 6 a.m. to-day with 200 tons of general cargo.

The s.s. "Haiyang," (Capt. Passmore) cleared for Singapore at 2 p.m. yesterday with 1,000 tons of general cargo.

The s.s. "Yingchow," (Captain Simons) cleared for Shanghai at 4 p.m. to-day with 300 tons of general cargo.

The s.s. "Cornelia," (Capt. Gurreiro) cleared for Swatow at 1.30 p.m. yesterday with 215 tons of general cargo.

The s.s. "Anyo Maru," (Capt. Yawato) cleared for Valparaiso via Moji at noon to-day with 2,084 tons of general cargo.

The s.s. "Chefoo," (Capt. Thompson) cleared for Fremantle via Singapore at 5 p.m. yesterday with 300 tons of general cargo.

The s.s. "Venezuela," (Capt. Yardley) cleared for San Francisco via Shanghai at noon to-day with 1,900 tons of general cargo.

The s.s. "Arratoon Apar," (Capt. Rowe) cleared for Calcutta via Singapore at 7.30 a.m. to-day with 1,500 tons of general cargo.

The s.s. "Burrumbett," (Capt. Watson) cleared for Canton this morning and is due to sail at 8.30 a.m. to-morrow with a cargo of coal from Moji.

INTERESTING MERCANTILE CASE.

ALLEGED INFRINGEMENT OF TRADE-MARK.

At the Magistracy, yesterday afternoon, the hearing of an interesting case was commenced, in which Messrs. H. Skott & Co. are prosecuted for that the latter, on August 13, at Rouleau, did put in their vessel for sale the purpose of trade 2,041 sacks of flour to which a false imitation of complainant's "Steamer" trade-mark had been applied.

The flour is valued at \$7,000 and has been seized by Messrs. H. Skott & Co. and placed in the Kowloon (Kedwards).

Mr. C. Bulmer, Johnson, prosecuted, and Mr. E. Davidson appeared for the defence.

Mr. Johnson stated that as the defendant admitted that the flour possessed a mark of the N.Y.K. to prove that the M.B.K. imported 2,041 sacks of flour by the "Niklan Maru" on June 18 and a further 2,041 bags by the "Tango Maru." The second defendant was the one seized by his clients.

Mr. K. Shibusawa, freight clerk of the N.Y.K., gave evidence as to the importing of the flour and stated that the consignees were the M.B.K.

Mr. E. H. Skott stated that the "Steamer" trade-mark had been registered by his firm, and every dealer in Hongkong was familiar with it. The "Steamer" mark on the bags of flour seized by his Company was an exact imitation of his firm's trade-mark.

Mr. Davidson asked whether Messrs. Skott & Co. could produce an empty bag bearing their registered trade-mark.

Witness replied that his firm could not do so as requested because they had not imported that brand of flour since 1914 owing to the war. They intended resuming importation now that the war was over. The sumitrops against the defendant firm was issued on August 25, and on the following day a representative of the M.B.K. called and asked witness if his firm had registered the trade-mark. Witness replied in the affirmative, and added that it could be seen as the Registrar's office.

The representative called again on Thursday, and suggested an amicable settlement. Witness mentioned certain terms, the representative agreed, and went to consult his manager. Since then witness had not heard anything about the matter.

Cross-examined by Mr. Davidson, witness said he was not aware that the M.B.K. intended exporting the consignment complained of to Bangkok.

He did not care whether the M.B.K. had a similar registered trade-mark in Australia. He had issued a circular letter, through his solicitors, in June, warning people not to purchase the "Steamer" brand of flour or it would be seized. Since then the M.B.K. had not imported any flour of that particular trade-mark. Two thousand bags of flour could be put on the local market without anyone concerned being aware of it. It was his complicity who told him about the consignment received by the M.B.K.

Re-examined, witness said he had sold other brands of flour locally. The representative of the M.B.K. did not tell him that his firm intended exporting the flour to Bangkok.

Mr. Johnson submitted that he had proved that the defendant firm contravened the Ordinance and must be found guilty unless they showed that they had acted innocently. He reserved the right of calling further witnesses if the defendant firm contended that they had "acted innocently."

Mr. Davidson objected. He had informed his friend what his defence would be, and he did not think it right for his friend to listen first to what he had to say and then bring in witnesses to disprove it. He ought to call any witness he had at once. The Magistrate had to satisfy himself fully that there was guilty knowledge before convicting. The mark complained of was the M.B.K.'s own registered mark in Australia, and since the beginning of 1918 the firm had sold large quantities of flour without being aware that they were infringing any particular trade-mark. If the trade-mark dealer might have known about it, it was admitted that there had been no sales on the part of complainant's firm since 1912, and it was his client's case that they were unaware of the existence of such a trade-mark. This was a case in which official proceedings should have been taken. If that course had been adopted, however, the proceedings would have been abortive because his client could have proved that the flour was to be exported to Bangkok and could have given an undertaking not to sell it here. Instead, the complainant firm had taken criminal proceedings against his client because it was cheaper and easier. The charge was a serious one; the fine imposed, in the event of conviction, would be heavy, and his client stood the chance of having the flour forfeited. His main defence

NEW SMUGGLING TRICK.

An old Chinese woman hit upon a new way of smuggling opium and deceiving the Revenue Officers. She went to a pork-stall and purchased a piece of pork. She cut a deep hole in the pork and placed six tals of opium in it. Another three tals were inserted into a bar of soap while a further three tals were slipped into her shoes. She then walked along the Praya Central, followed by a Chinese Revenue officer who "must have been given 'the office.'"

Suddenly he stopped the woman and examined the pork, soap and her shoes and found the opium. The woman was taken up before Mr. R.S. Lindell, this morning and was fined \$500, or six months' hard labour.

Three other Chinese women were charged with the possession of 73 tals, 5 tals and 3 tals of opium. One woman stated that a constable had introduced the opium into her luggage. \$1000 in fines were collected.

FEWER MOUSTACHES.

Those of us who like the bright open British face, so distinctive last century so scrupulously clean-shaven, breathe freely. All through the war the face was with us, that we might fall from our high standard of honesty to bare cheeks, lips and chin.

We remembered what we had been told of the cruelty that befell our British troops after the Crimean War—how warlike coming home bearded from that campaign set the fashion which brought in the terrible mid-Victorian era of whiskers. We trembled lest a like calamity should follow the great European War.

Now, happily, we know that we need not have feared. So far from being hairy of face, we are less hairy. Not only have beards and whiskers failed to appear, but the moustache has suffered a decline. The recent discussions through London have shown that even in the Army, the last stronghold of the moustache, British manhood is clean-shaven almost to the last hair.

The decline of the moustache, as one thing the sign of a military man, during a war is a rather remarkable thing. And it hardly seemed likely when the war began. Men who were about to become soldiers got ready in advance by growing moustaches. Other men, perhaps, who had no intention of joining up if they could help it, grew them as the easiest way of looking martial.

But the fates were against the moustache. Many things combined to kill it. First the Kaiser wore a moustache, and nobody wanted to do anything that the Kaiser did. Next, the over-seas men were clean-shaven one and all, and we wanted to look as handsome as they. And, thirdly, those who only grudgingly obeyed the Army order forbidding the shaving of the upper lip made it ridiculous by sporting "Chaplin" moustaches that at last, some time in '18, the order was rescinded.

It was the first great victory of the new Army of free Britons over the too rigid discipline of the old school, and the new free Army sprang to take advantage of it. Its barracks and camps and dugouts moustaches fell in broad swathes before the all-conquering razor.

There were practical reasons as well for the abolition of the Army moustache. The soldier lives largely on stew and a hungry man, such as a soldier generally is, does not want to be bothered with a hairy lip when eating stew. And, again, moustaches quickly in a gas-mask, and that moustache soon collects about a moustache, making it exceedingly unpleasant to the wearer.

Anyhow, whatever the cause, the moustache is practically extinct, lingering moustache only here and there. We need not regret its passing. Few men look the worse for being clean-shaven, and fewer still the better for a moustache. And, after all, the clean-shaven face is a British tradition and the moustache more or less a foreign fancy.

was that the flour had been sold in Hongkong openly since 1918. These sales were continued till June of this year, when the firm heard from their comrade that Messrs. Skott objected to the sale because the trade-mark resembled their particular mark. On June 17 a cable was received from Bangkok asking for 2,000 bags of flour, and on June 18 the M.B.K. cabled to Sydney for 50 tons of flour. Sydney cabled closing the deal, and the M.B.K. cabled to Bangkok promising to send the flour. This flour was sent from Australia on June 28, and when it arrived here was seized. It looked as if his client stood the chance of losing the contract with Bangkok.

Mr. S. Daigo, assistant manager of the M.B.K., bore out the statement of his solicitor.

Mr. Lindell remanded the case till next Wednesday.

"SUB ROSA."

[CONTINUED]

The champion gambler of the Colony or one who may well be included in that category, appears to have been elected by the members of the "Jockey Club." This is a pity, for Mr. Frost's communications to the Press, unless they do not enlighten the general public in these days, truly the gambler's tool where they fear to put their hand to it.

The obvious silence is a sign to the proposed meeting of the general public of the little subterfuge across the water seems to indicate that the matter has been dropped. I know many people who will be disappointed if this happens. Personally, I had promised myself the best of going to the meeting to listen to the final arguments of Mr. Frost and his fellow reformers. I would have felt amply repaid, not being a resident of that suburban suburb, with having gone across, if the members of the meeting had enlisted the services of the speaker Mr. Morrison to make the speech of the evening.

To come to the point seriously, surely those who want a member for Kowloon can see the force of the argument that when the new reforms have been introduced, the Kowloon Lok will be a position to contribute to their support, not only of the other elected British members. What Kowloon needs is someone to all their grievances, and they want to have been notified by the meeting above suggested, which is found to be a good thing to all right-thinking people.

So far it has not been pointed out that the demand for a Kowloon member emanated solely from a journalist who, in one of his moments, decided to use a column in the Kowloon Times. The "public" demand is as mythical as some of the stories we used to hear upon a line of the Germans throwing Belgian babies in the air and catching them on the points of their bayonets.

The daily evening "reconstruction" of the Hongkong Fire Brigade is getting to be a source of positive danger to the general public, and it will be much appreciated if the Hon. Mr. E. D. C. Wade will order his function to proceed on Queen's Road at a pace which will not prove a menace to the life of everybody else on the road. At present, when they are out on a practice run, they tear along the most crowded and one of the narrowest on the lower levels—through the in the Colony at a rate of anything between 30 and 40 miles an hour.

The public will be only too pleased to appreciate this hurry if the Brigade were out to quell a fire, when every minute loss may mean greater damage to property and, perhaps, loss of life. On such an occasion the regulations provide that everything on the road moves out of the way for the fire engine. Last week an engine, on a practice run, ran into and smashed up a ricksha which was placed on the extreme edge of the road. The driver of the car ought to be made to pay for the loss suffered by the Chinese coolie, for it was a case of sheer recklessness and nothing else. [These practice runs ruin the people to get out of the way, don't they?—Ed. C.M.]

The weird suggestion has "been made that the members of the Hongkong Defence Corps ought to be awarded a medal for their 'war services.' I sincerely hope—and I know my hope is well founded—that this suggestion will fall on a 'rocky ground.' Such an award would be commensurate with a thing that most of us want to forget—of the excuses and subtleties which some of our young Britons made at a time when their country was appealing for men and more men, of the convenient device of others of our young men changing their nationality into Anglianism so as to escape the Military Service Tribunal, of those "indispensable" men who hurried home for their long deferred holiday before their places were filled by the men who had done their bit.

The fact is not to be denied that many of the above sons of their country found it more convenient and comfortable to join the Hongkong Defence Corps rather than risk their lives in millions of others were doing. However, unpleasant it may be to remember these things, one cannot put them out of mind when one realizes the facts. It had been possible to separate the wheat from the tares, that is, name those men in the Colony, too old for Military Service at Home, doing the work of two or three others, and yet carrying on with the sometimes pleasant duties of a Volunteer. I would have strenuously upheld the suggestion that the Corps should have been awarded a special "service medal." As matters stand, it is not fair to the men who "played the game" that they should be put into the

CANTON NOTES.

GERMAN GUNBOAT AT CANTON.

The former German gunboat "Tsingtau" has lain a long time at Whampoa, Canton, with engines wrecked. Commander Lum Fu, the resident defensive commissioner of Shuang, had the idea that the boat could be repaired and made use of, so he went to see tuchun Mok Wing Sun and asked for leave to try. The request was granted. The "Tsingtau" is now under repair at the Kwong Nam Dock, Honam.

DR. SUN YAT SEN AND THE MILITARY GOVERNMENT.

Dr. Sun Yat Sen's name was mentioned in connection with the recent circular telegram sent by the Military Government to the president and premier at Peking, opposing the appointment of Mr. Wang Yip Teas as the Chief peace delegate for the North. Dr. Sun, however, did not sign the telegram nor did his representative.

A FORGED RECEIPT CASE.

A Chinese boy was charged at the Magistracy, to-day, with forging three receipts for various sums amounting to \$25 with intent to defraud his master. The case was remanded.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Teddy Neal.—We have sent your letter to the newspaper in which this correspondence originated.

WE WIN.

JUNK CASE DECIDED.

As we go to press we are advised by phone that Mr. Landell, the Magistrate, has decided to discharge the owner of the junk who was fined for "allowing" his junk to be used by a smuggler, a conviction against which the China Mail protested.

same category as those who played the "sucker."

The men of the Engineer Company did signal service for the Colony and if the military authorities had thought fit to do so, they would undoubtedly have been granted some medal or badge as a souvenir of the strenuous nights on the lights.

In Singapore, they had a serious mutiny in 1915. The Singapore Volunteers and Civil Guard who helped to quell it have been agitating these past two years that Singapore should have been included in the Eastern theatre of war, so that they should become eligible for the active service medal, but their requests, appeals and demands alike have fallen on deaf ears. Is it likely that the Hongkong Defence Corps, who had no "active service" at all in the real sense of the term will obtain a privilege which Singapore has asked for in vain.

The Hon. Mr. C. G. Alabaster's fight for a principle at the last meeting of the Legislative Council will have one effect at least—that of putting the Government on its guard against attempting to pass any "loose" legislation. More power to Mr. Alabaster's strong elbow.

Last week the P. & O. "Dunera" carried home, from Shanghai, a passenger list that ran into 11 different nationalities, though the total number of passengers did not much exceed twice that figure. I am wondering whether it has become the practice, in Shanghai, to give preference to every kind of foreigner rather than to British subjects. It is well known that both in Hongkong and in Shanghai, the Dutch, French and Japanese steamer lines give preference to their own "particular nationalities," and there is no reason why a purely British line like the P. & O. should not cater only for British subjects, especially in these days when steamer accommodation is so hard to get.

The shortage of subsidiary coins has forced people to say some very hard things against the Bank and the Government, and it is generally considered that the Government should force the Bank by law if necessary, to redeem the distinct agreement on the banknotes that the Bank "promises" to pay the bearer on demand in dollars and cents, currency at its office here, value received. But perhaps it would be high treason to suggest that the Hongkong Government cannot legislate against the powerful Hongkong and Shanghai Bank. But it is the Bank's business all the same, to pay out subsidiary coins as long as there are any left in its vaults.

The Star Ferry Co. is refusing to give change, and yet it is daily drawing several hundred dollars worth of small coins. Is it too much to ask what the Company is doing with these coins?

DIOMEDES.

AUSTRIA AND ITALY.

WHY BAUER RESIGNED.

Various versions are given of the reasons for the resignation of the Austrian Foreign Minister, Herr Bauer, in dispatches from Vienna and Switzerland. All indicate, however, that the small Austrian State, in its present reduced form, became surrounded by such difficulties as to render their solution almost hopeless. Bauer, I believe, despite the opposition he encountered on many questions from Entente diplomats, was nevertheless favourably disposed towards the Entente, and might have been a useful instrument for the pacification of Central Europe. At a meeting of the National Assembly of Vienna, the President, Dr. Seitz, communicated Herr Bauer's letter of resignation, which related that Bauer had hoped, by means of cordial negotiations, to build up a close friendship with Italy. But his proposals failed, and on July 8 Prince Borghese, the Italian plenipotentiary envoy in Vienna, communicated that Italy could not enter into any discussion which questioned her absolute sovereignty over the district of the Upper Adige. Bauer, on the other hand, declared that he failed to obtain the confidence of the French envoy, and that the French Government pursued the principal aim of preventing the union of Austria with Germany, the necessity of which was one of Bauer's leading ideas.

In an interview Dr. Renner has explained that, in fact, Bauer resigned in the first place because Italy insisted on the annexation pure and simple of the whole of the Southern Tyrol. Bauer tried his best to argue with the Italian envoys, who failed, however, to coincide with any of his views. To guarantee military security Bauer had proposed the neutralisation of all the Tyrol, and the right for Italy to military occupation as far as the line of the Brenner. The Italian representative admitted that some arrangement might be made, but declined to include it in the formal peace treaty. Bauer furthermore complained that the Italians had not given aid to Austria against the Jugo-Slavs in Styria, as they had promised. His only course then was to resign.

On the other hand, Bauer is also taxed with having refused to co-operate with the Entente Powers in their policy against Hungary, and with having deliberately opposed the furnishing of the Czech-Slovaks with war material in their campaign against Hungary. But the allegation that Bauer went further, and encouraged the Hungarian propaganda abroad, is unfounded. He acted strictly up to his Socialist principles, which were not to declare or carry on any offensive war, or even a defensive one where not absolutely compelled by circumstances; and while he was opposed to active armed intervention in Hungary in which Austria should help in any way, he was very careful not to give any encouragement to Hungarian propaganda, either in Vienna or outside. If the Hungarians did establish centres of agitation it was because Bauer was unable, in the disorganised state of things in Austria, to prevent smuggling and contraband; but he acted very energetically towards the Hungarian agents in Vienna once their activity was discovered, and it was he who insisted on the recall of the former Hungarian Minister in Vienna.

STANDARD OIL PROFITS.

\$21,000,000 IN SEVEN YEARS.

New York, July 26.—The Standard Oil Company yesterday surprised financial circles by an announcement to the effect that the directors had decided to double the capital of the concern by creating \$20,000,000 cumulative non-voting preferred shares. The announcement also revealed two other radical departures from traditional policy in that it proposed to list the new securities on the New York Stock Exchange instead of the New York City market, as has hitherto been the custom of the company, and included a complete balance-sheet, with a full statement of earnings and dividends for the seven years 1912 to 1918.

The fact that the shares are to be listed on the Stock Exchange means that the publication of the balance-sheets, hitherto kept a close secret, will be continued.

The purpose of the new issue is to provide working capital for the purposes of the expansion of the foreign trade.

The balance-sheet which has just been circulated among the shareholders shows earnings for the seven years of nearly \$21,000,000, while the dividends paid exceed \$35,000,000.

C.R.C.

The following teams will represent the winners against the Rest of the "A" Division at the Home at C.R.C. on Saturday—
C.R.C. (Winners)—Ng Siu Kwong and Wong Po Keung, Wong Po Kiu and Man Pan, Yew Man Tsun and C. Chao.
The Rest.—V. Yanovich and G. N. Manley, Captain Murray, and Major Greenaway, A. B. Raworth and F. A. Redmond.

CIVIL SERVANTS AND THEIR PAY.

A crowded meeting of Civil Servants at the Central Hall, Westminster, passed a resolution demanding the introduction of a scheme providing for consultation between the Government and Civil Servants on conditions of work, and asking for a revision of salaries to meet the higher cost of living.

Mr. Little (Customs and Excise) urged that machinery should be set up to carry through their resolution and see it did not lie on the table of a contemptuous Treasury. Another resolution approved steps being taken to ascertain the feeling of Civil Servants as to enforcing their demands in the event of refusal. Civil Servants are now allowed to count war bonus as salary in estimating pensions.

Sunderland elementary school teachers demand a yearly minimum salary of £300 for male certificated assistants and £240 for women.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE HONGKONG CORINTHIAN YACHT CLUB.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the above Club will be held at the CLUB HOUSE, on WEDNESDAY, September 10th, 1919, at 6 p.m.

H. C. RESKIE, Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, September 10, 1919.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

on

THURSDAY, September 11, 1919,

commencing at 11.30 a.m.

at E. Godown (Hongkong & Kowloon)

Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon.

88 Bars Flat Iron,

22 Bundles Round Iron,

2 Bars Round Iron,

5 Iron Plates,

9 Pieces Rals.

At L. Godown, (Hongkong & Kowloon)

Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon.

135 Bars Round Iron,

6 Bundles Round Iron.

Terms:—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMBERT, Auctioneer.

Hongkong, September 10, 1919.

on

SATURDAY, September 13, 1919,

commencing at 11 a.m.

at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street

34 Kegs Wire Nails

B. W. G. 18

Terms:—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMBERT, Auctioneer.

Hongkong, September 10, 1919.

on

SATURDAY, September 13, 1919,

commencing at 11 a.m.

at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street,

(For Account of the Concerned),

3 Cases Iron Bedsteads

14 Cases Fireproof Glass

(More or less damaged by sea-water)

Also

5 cases Star Chocolate,

8 cases Assorted Chocolate,

10 cases Dried Figs,

3 cases Camellia Soup,

3 cases Lime Juice,

3 cases Lemon Squash,

3 cases Salad Oil,

106 tins Grouts.

Terms:—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMBERT, Auctioneer.

Hongkong, September 10, 1919.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from L. C. & J. W. & A. D. C. to sell by Public Auction, on

on

WEDNESDAY,

September 17, 1919, at 5 p.m.,

at The R. A. S. C. Chamber,

HIS CRUISE YACHT,

As she now lies at

The R. A. S. C. Chamber

Length ... 35 feet

Beam ... 9 3/4 in.

Depth ... 6

With two masts and two sails. The boat has not been rigged yet.

Large roomy cabin, newly painted and shipped.

Two anchors and chain, and a quantity of iron ballast.

On view now.

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HUGHES, Auctioneers.

Hongkong, September 10, 1919.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (for account of the concerned), on

on

FRIDAY,

September 12, 1919, at 12 noon,

at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des

Vieux Road, Corner of

Ice House Street.

The Motor Boat "DIN ON"

Teakwood Hull, coppered below

waterline, built 1912.

Length 36 feet

Beam 9 feet

Draught 2 feet 6 inches

15-20 H.P. Ferro Auto Marine Motor

complete with navigating lights,

anchors, etc.

Saloon, Lavatory and Pantry.

In good running order.

Inspecting orders, and further particulars may be had from the undersigned.

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HUGHES, Auctioneers.

Hongkong, September 9, 1919.

on

TUESDAY,

September 16, 1919, at 2.30 p.m.,

at their Sales Rooms, No. 8

Des Vieux Road, Corner of

Ice House Street.

ELECTRIC VIBRATOR,

complete with accessories (new)

Two large Iron Safes

And

International Library of famous

Literature (20 volumes)

And

Chambers Encyclopedia in 10 volumes

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HUGHES, Auctioneers.

Hongkong, September 10, 1919.

on

TUESDAY,

September 16, 1919, commencing

at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms,

No. 8, Des Vieux Road, Corner of

Ice House Street.

USEFUL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, GLASS, PLATED

WARE,

As follows:—

Large Chesterfield Sofa, Arm-chairs

(new), Folding Card and Occasional

Tables, Upholstered Suite, Teak-

wood Bedsteads, Furniture, com-

prising Teakwood Twin Bedsteads,

large and small Wardrobes, Dressing

Tables, Washstands, etc., (fumed

Teakwood), Sideboards, Dinette

Wagons, Extension Dining Tables and

Chairs, etc., Dinner Services, Crockery,

and Glass Ware, Cooking Stoves,

Ovens, etc., Bath Room Utensils,

Electro-Plated Ware,

Electric Reading Lamps, Teakwood

Screens, a quantity of Blackwood

Furniture, Blackwood Fire Screens, etc.,

Side Tables, Chairs, Cabinets, Pictures

etc., Carpets new and second-

hand, Curtains, etc.

Also

Two Pianos.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue).

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HUGHES, Auctioneers.

Hongkong, September 10, 1919.

on

TUESDAY,

September 16, 1919, commencing at 2.30

p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,

Des Vieux Road, Corner of

Ice House Street.

A FEW LOTS OF

USEFUL HOUSEHOLD LINES,

DRAWN WORK, and EMBROIDERIES,

Comprising:—

HOUSEHOLD LINES—Single and

Double Plain and Hemstitched Sheets,

Pillow Cases, new Damask Serviettes,

Towels, Face Towels, etc., etc.

DRAWN WORK—Bedspreads, Pillow

Cases, Tray Cloths, etc., etc.

EMBROIDERIES—Bedspreads, Table

Cloths, Tea Cloths, Runners 18 by 54 in.

Also

A few lots of Salt Cases and

Attache Cases.

(All new goods and small lots to suit

purchasers).

(Full Particulars from Catalogue).

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HUGHES, Auctioneers.

Hongkong, September 10, 1919.

CHRONIC DIARRHOEA.

ARE you subject to attacks of dis-

tressing diarrhoea? Keep absolutely quiet for

a few days, rest in bed if possible, be

careful of your diet and take Chamber-

lain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy.

This medicine has cured cases of chronic

diarrhoea that physicians have failed to

cure, and it will cure you. For sale by all

Chemists and Dispensaries.

NOTICES.

BY APPOINTMENT TO H. M. THE KING.

LINCOLN & BENNETT'S
CELEBRATED

HAND MADE

HATS

FOR GENTLEMEN.

WE HAVE JUST

RECEIVED THE NEW

SEASON'S STYLES IN

SOFT FELTS

AND TERAIS.

Lane, Crawford & Co.

SOLE AGENTS.

NEW COLUMBIA
RECORDS.

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SOUTH AFRICA, RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.

SAILINGS FOR

MARSEILLES & LONDON.

VIA STRAITS, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.

S.S.	Leave Hong- kong about	Due Marseilles about	Due London about
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"NAGAYA"	11th Sept. at 11 a.m.	15th October	14th October
"KEIVA"	12th October	20th November	4th December
"NOYARA"	9th November	17th December	28th December

BOMBAY VIA STRAITS AND COLOMBO.

S.S.	Leave Hong- kong about	Due Bombay about
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"DILWARA"	7th October	25th October
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CALCUTTA VIA STRAITS AND RANGOON.

S.S.	Leave Hong- kong about	Due Calcutta about
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"ARRATON APCAR"	10th Sept. at 8 a.m.	1st Oct.
"ITOLA"	1st Oct.	28th Oct.

SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.	Leave Hong- kong about	Due Yokohama about
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"KEIVA"	28th Sept.	9th October
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Wireless on all steamers.
For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS, FREIGHTS, &c. apply to—
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
22, Des Vaux Road Central, HONGKONG.OCEAN TRANSPORT CO., LTD.
(TAIYO KAIUN KAISHA).

For Freight and Particulars apply to DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS
with transshipment at CALCUTTA, in conjunction with the
INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.
AND APCAR LINESailings from Hongkong.
For Freight & other particulars apply to DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.THE NANYO YUSEN KAISHA
(SOUTH SEA MAIL S.S. CO.)Regular Service of Steamers Between Japan, Hongkong, Singapore,
Batavia, Samarang and Sourabaya.

For JAVA PORTS.

For JAPAN PORTS.

HOKUTO MARU on 9th Sept.

For Freight or Passage apply to DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON & ANTIWERP—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port
Said.

ALASKA MARU—Monday, 15th September.

SENOA & BOMBAY—Monthly service. Taking cargo on through Bills of
Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Ceylon steamer.BUENOS AIRES—Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Montevideo, Duran and Cape
Town via Singapore.

TACOMA MARU—Friday, 13th September.

BOMBAY & COLA—Regular fortnightly service via S'pore.

BURMA MARU—Wednesday, 10th September.

SIAM MARU—Wednesday, 24th September.

SAIGON BANGKOK & SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly Service.

UNNAN MARU—Wednesday, 1st October.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE—Monthly service calling at AUCKLAND, N. Z.
and ADELAIDE.

LUZON MARU—Beginning of October.

VICTORIA & VANCOUVER—Tacoma via Manila, Keelung, Shanghai,
Nagasaki, Mihi, Kobe, Yokohama & Yokohama.

CHICAGO MARU—Tuesday, 30th September.

MANILA MARU—Wednesday, 10th October.

KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY—These steamers have excellent ac-
commodation for 1st and 2nd class passengers and will arrive at
and depart from the O. S. K. wharf, near the Harbour Office.

TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY.

SUOBU MARU—Thursday, 11th September, at 9 a.m.

JAPAN PORTS—Moji, Kobe, Yokohama & Yokohama.

INDUS MARU—Monday, 20th September.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—
T. YASUDA,
Manager,
No. 1, Queen's Building.

Tel. No. 744 and 745.

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be forwarded free on application.Telegraphic Address: "COOKSON" THOS. COOK & SON,
Telephone No. 224.

Singapore Hotel Buildings, Singapore.

KING, YOKOHAMA, MANILA.

JAMES GIBSON, LONDON, E.C.

SHIPPING

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	RELATIONS	NO DATE
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SWATOW & SINGAPORE	CHINCHU	Sept. 11, at Noon.
SWATOW & RANGKOK	CHANGCHOW	Sept. 11, at 2 p.m.
SHANGHAI	SUTYANG	Sept. 13, Daylight.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAIL AND CARGO. Excellent
Saloon accommodation, electric light and fans in Saloon and
State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai
(three weekly) and Tsingtao (weekly), taking cargo on through Bills of Lading
to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai,
avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

RANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

Telephone No. 28.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

FOR	RELATIONS	TO DATE
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STRAITS & CALCUTTA	NAMSANG	FRIDAY, Sept. 12, at 3 p.m.
MANILA	YUNSIANG	FRIDAY, Sept. 12, at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	WOSANG	SATURDAY, Sept. 13, Daylight.
SHANGHAI via NINGPO	KWONGSANG	SUNDAY, Sept. 14, Daylight.
KOBE	CHAKSANG	WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17, at 5 p.m.
MANILA	LOONGSANG	FRIDAY, Sept. 19, at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE—This line has been re-organized, and affords regular sailings to Calcutta
via Singapore and Penang.
Sailing from Calcutta, steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan,
occasionally calling at Shanghai.
All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, and are fitted with Electric Light
and Fan and carry a fully qualified Surgeon.SHANGHAI LINE—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai,
occasionally calling at Swatow.
Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets
can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai. Through Bill of Lading
issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.MANILA LINE—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger
accommodation; sailings from both ports every Friday.
Sailings from Hongkong to Manila by steamers having
up-to-date accommodation for passengers.BORNIO LINE—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having
up-to-date accommodation for passengers.
Cargo sailing on through Bills of Lading for Sandakan, Labuan, Tawau and
Lahad Datta.KIENTUNG LINE—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and
Yokohama, calling at Swatow and Canton.
Under the Straits Government Passport Regulations. All European Passengers, leaving the Colony
for Straits Settlements, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their
Photographs and description affixed thereto.
For Freight or Passage, apply to—
Tel. No. 215.THE GENERAL MANAGERS
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.THE ADMIRAL LINE.
PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.

TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE.

Operating the following U.S. Shipping Board Steamers.

For SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA, VANCOUVER.

"CITY OF SPOKANE" About September 23.

"OLEN" About October 14.

"ICONIUM" About October 30.

"SEATTLE SPIRIT" About October 25.

For PORTLAND direct.

"COAXET" About October 6.

"WABAN" About October 11.

"WEST MUMHAM" About November 18.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Overland Common Points.

FOR FREIGHT AND PARTICULARS APPLY TO:
THE ADMIRAL LINE.

Telephones 2477 & 2478. Fifth Floor, Hotel Mansions.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN and HONOLULU.

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamers Tons Leave Hongkong:

*KOREA MARU 20,000 10th September.

*NIIPPON MARU 11,000 25th September.

*TENYO MARU 22,000 2nd October.

*SUBERIA MARU 20,000 11th October.

*SHINYO MARU 22,000 28th October.

*PERSIA MARU 8,000 10th November.

{From Yokohama. *Omitting call at Shanghai.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU.

SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, BALBOA, BALBOA.

OALLAO, ARIQUA and IQUIQUE.

Thence by Trans-Andean Route to Buenos Aires.

Steamers Tons Leave Hongkong:

ANYO MARU 18,500 Sept. 10th.

SEIYO MARU 14,000 Nov. 4th.

KIYO MARU 17,200 Jan. 8th.

Tickets are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Service, Ltd.
and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.Passengers may travel by rail between ports of call in Japan free of charge.
For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—
T. DAIGO, MANAGER,
KING'S BUILDING.

Telephone Nos. 2374 and 2375.

BANKER & CO.

WEST RIVER PASSENGER SERVICE.

The M.S. "KONG NING" (Captain WILKS), will leave the Yangtze
Tai Hing Wharf (Canton Road West) at 5 P.M. TO-DAY for
WUOHOW via West-River Ports.This vessel has excellent European accommodation for First Class
passengers and was built expressly for the West River trade, being
fitted with electric light and fans and is complete with every modern
convenience.

An excellent table is provided.

Owing to the lack of hotel accommodation in Wuohow passengers taking
the round trip will be allowed to remain on board the vessel without
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STEAMERS	FROM	DATE
Empress of Asia	HONGKONG	Oct. 2
Empress of Japan	HONGKONG	Oct. 15
Monteagle	HONGKONG	Oct. 19
Empress of Russia	HONGKONG	Oct. 30
Empress of Asia	HONGKONG	Nov. 17
Empress of Japan	HONGKONG	Nov. 27
Empress of Russia	HONGKONG	Dec. 10
Monteagle	HONGKONG	Dec. 25
Empress of Japan	HONGKONG	Jan. 1
Empress of Russia	HONGKONG	Jan. 25

Passage Fares Hongkong to United Kingdom.

Empress of Russia (Gold 6,000 Tons Reg.) Gold

Empress of Japan (Gold 6,000 Tons Reg.) Gold

Empress of Asia (Gold 6,000 Tons Reg.) Gold

Empress of Russia (Gold 6,000 Tons Reg.) Gold

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SCOTTISH SPORT.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

(Continued from page 3.)

July 31.

Fine weather and a hard racket were all in favour of the batsman last week, and there was some heavy scoring. In the West, C. Benham, Drummer's dashing professional, hit 100 not out against Kilmarnock; and W. J. Cawston, a local 100 for West of Scotland against Greenock. In the East, Leam, H. L. V. Day, the Mother Country Rugby player, hit a brilliant 127 against Stewarton, and J. W. Currie, Currie's International batsman, helped himself to 107 against the Edinburgh Academicals. Down South, A. Ineson, Stirling, trounced the St. R. well's trundlers to the tune of 100 not out; and in the A. Grouchy, Cupar, ran up 109 against Kenmure. The winners of the without did not have it all their own way, as R. W. Stirling, a dandy, started by taking nine wickets for 30 runs for Arbroath United against a military eleven; while Captain Wood, playing for Cupar, took eight Kenmure wickets for 14 runs.

Uddington, without half of their usual team, came down at Tiverton, where (typhoid) carried off all the honours. Kilmarnock did not draw at Conifridge. After an absence of five years, I. M. Balfour, Molyneux, reappeared to captain Grange.

Grange, 297—closed; Stewartonians, 232 for 1.

Heatonians, 154 for 6; R.H.S., 89. Edin. Academicals, 111; Cupar, 220.

(Glasg. 133; Warringtonians, 114. Clydesdale, 182; Uddington, 120. West of Scotland, 295 for 7; Greenock, 100.

Ayr, 121; Pollok, 00.

Ferguslie, 202 for 6; Kilmarnock, 168 for 7.

Dumfries, 2

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1919.

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SALES AND LONDON

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about	Due Marseilles about	Due London about
OTTA IYA VARA	11th Sept. at 11 a.m. 23rd October 9th November	15th October 26th November 11th December	14th October 4th December 10th December

MBAY via STRAITS & COLOMBO.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about	Due Bombay about
LWARA	17th October	25th October

LCUTTA via STRAITS and RANGOON.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about	Due Calcutta about
ER-YOUN APOR OLA	10th Sept. at 8 a.m. 1st Oct.	Due Calcutta about 30th Sept. 28th Oct.

SALES ALSO TO SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about	Due Yokohama about
HIYA	26th Sept.	9th October

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USHIMI MARU (Omitting Manila & Shanghai). Monday, 12nd Sept., at 11 a.m.
TORI MARU ... Tuesday, 14th October, at 11 a.m.
LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Malacca, Penang,
Colombo, Suez, Port Said & Marseilles.
IYO MARU ... Friday, 18th September, at Noon.
ATSUTA MARU ... Friday, 3rd October, at Noon.
MELBOURNE & SYDNEY via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday
Island, Townsville & Brisbane.
TANGO MARU ... Wednesday, 24th September, at 11 a.m.
NISEKO MARU ... Wednesday, 2nd October, at 11 a.m.
NEW YORK & HAVANA via Kobe, Yokohama, Munora,
San Francisco, Panama & Colon.

OUTH AMERICAN PORTS via Cape.
BOMBAY & COLOMBO via Singapore.
KOSOKU MARU ... Thursday, 11th September.
BWAH-WU ... Middle of September.
CALCUTTA & RANGOON via Singapore & Penang.
YETOROFU MARU ... Tuesday, 16th September.
TSUBUGA MARU ... Tuesday, 30th September.
JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.
NISEKO MARU ... Sunday, 21st September, at 11 a.m.
ARI MARU ... Saturday, 18th October, at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.
KAGA MARU ... Thursday, 18th September, at 11 a.m.
YOKOHAMA MARU ... Thursday, 2nd October, at 11 a.m.
EXTRA SERVICES (Marseilles, Liverpool, Antwerp, etc.).
WAKASA MARU (London, Antwerp & Rotterdam) ... End of September.
TSUYAMA MARU (Marseilles & Liverpool) ... End of September.
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WONG PING WA, Manager.
Hongkong, April 1, 1912.

DESTINATION.	VESSEL'S NAME	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
San Francisco via Shanghai & Japan, &c.	Nippon Maru	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 25th Sept.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan, &c.	Shinyo Maru	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 28th October.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan, &c.	Bombard	Pacific Mail S.S. Co.	On 1st Oct., at Noon.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan, &c.	Colombia	Pacific Mail S.S. Co.	On 5th Nov., at Noon.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan, &c.	China	China Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.	On 12th Sept.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan, &c.	Nile	China Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.	On 1st Oct.
Seattle, Tacoma, Victoria & Vancouver.	City of Spokane	The Admiral Line	About 25th Sept.
Victoria, Vancouver, Seattle & Tacoma.	Chicago Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 30th Sept.
Victoria B.C., & Seattle via S'hal, &c.	Fushimi Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 19th Sept., at 11 a.m.
Vancouver via Shanghai, Japan, &c.	Empress of Asia	Canadian O.S. Ld.	On 2nd October.
Vancouver via Shanghai, Japan, &c.	Empress of Japan	Canadian O.S. Ld.	On 13th October.
Australian Ports via Manila	St. Albans	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	Early of Nov.
Australian Ports via Manila	Changsha	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	On 18th Sept.
Australian Ports via Japan	Tango Maru	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 24th Sept., at 11 a.m.
New York via Panama	Seijo Maru	Butterfield & Swire	On 4th Nov.
Portland	Yokoi	Butterfield & Swire	On 20th Sept.
Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	Connet	The Admiral Line	About 25th Oct.
Shanghai	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 21st Sept., at 11 a.m.
Shanghai	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 18th Sept., at 11 a.m.
Shanghai	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 13th Sept., D'light.
Shanghai	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 10th Sept., D'light.
Shanghai	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 12th Sept., at 3 p.m.
Straits & Calcutta	Namseung	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 16th Sept.
Calcutta via Straits & Rangoon	Yokotani Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 9th Sept.
Singapore, Penang & Batavia-D'g	Yan Waeswijk	Java-China Japan Lijn	On 13th Sept., at 9 a.m.
Singapore, Penang & Amoy	S'hai Mau.	Oosaka Shosen Kaisha	On 1st October.
Saigon, Bangkok & Singapore	Unnan Maru	Oosaka Shosen Kaisha	On 19th Sept., at 1 p.m.
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow	Quinnebaug	Douglas James & Co., Ltd.	On 14th Sept., at 3 p.m.
Manila	Yuenasang	Oosaka Shosen Kaisha	On 24th Sept.
Bombay & Colombo	Sian Maru	Oosaka Shosen Kaisha	On 18th Sept.
London and Antwerp	Lyeto Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 19th Sept., at Noon.
London via Delagoa Bay, Durban	Lyto Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 13th Sept.
Bombay via Singapore, Malacca & Colombo	Tacoma Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 11th Sept., at 11 a.m.
	Nagoya	P. & O. B.I. & A.L.	

EARLIER TELEGRAM.

(Review's Service to the China Mail.)

(Continued from Page 1.)

GOVERNOR OF KOREA
ATTACKED.

Shanghai, Sept. 10.—It is reported from Seoul that a bomb was thrown at Baron Saito, the new Governor of Korea, who was not injured.

EXPORTING SUBSIDIARY
COINS.

A Chinese woman was arrested by the Police for attempting to export \$20.40 in subsidiary coins, contrary to the exportation ordinance. The woman told the Magistrate that her property in the country was destroyed by flood and she intended the money to build a new house.

Mr. Smith fined her \$15 and confiscated the money.

KAISER TRIAL W'BBLE.

DOUBT ABOUT LONDON.

Are the Government hedging over the trial of the ex-Kaiser in London? During the discussions of the Peace Treaty Bill Lord Curzon let fall the significant remark that if the trial did take place within these shores it by no means followed that London would be the place chosen for it. [This is directly contrary to what the Premier said in the House of Commons on July 3.] "The Allied countries have decided quite unanimously that the tribunal should be an inter-Allied one, and should sit in London for the trial of persons who were supremely responsible for this war." The choice of London as the venue was defended by the Premier on Monday night.

Lord Curzon's remark drew unusually animated cheering from the House.

The trial of the ex-Kaiser anywhere, but particularly in England, was strongly opposed by Lord Buckmaster. He said the fierce gusts of passion which demanded his trial were beginning to die down, and a sadder outlook was being taken by the people. "He thought it was not in the best interests of the future security of the nations that the project should be further pursued. The ex-Kaiser would be entitled to call witnesses from all the Chancelleries of Europe to prove that he was not responsible for the acts with which he was charged. It would not be enough to show that the man acted in the name of the nation; it would have to be shown that the act was his and not that of the people behind him. "If this trial should end in acquittal, though justice might be satisfied, the offence which would be caused to the people of this country would be beyond belief."

"If this trial is to be just, an acquittal must be considered as likely as a conviction. The court cannot be the ante-chamber to the scaffold."

Lord Buckmaster drew a moving picture of the fall of the Kaiser "to the lowest estate of man, in loneliness, in exile, and dishonour, watching the ruin and overthrow of the nation which had abandoned him," and said it was no wonder that many people could trace in this a judgment greater than man's.

"TOO CONSIDERATE TO BE A MARTYR."

Lord Curzon, in reply dealt with the argument that the trial of the ex-Kaiser would make a martyr of him. He could not be compared with Charles I. or Napoleon. There was something grand and almost heroic, in the intellectual scope and imagination of Napoleon, and something picturesque and graceful about Charles I. which had always endeared him to the affectionate memory of large sections of his countrymen.

"But I do not see in the German Emperor the stuff out of which a legendary hero could be made," he went on, "a man who ignominiously ran away from his country as soon as he was in a tight place. He could not be treated as a martyr."

He complained that Lord Buckmaster had talked of the trial of the ex-Kaiser as though it were an electioneering cry put forward by the Premier. It came into prominence at the election, but the decision had been arrived at long before, both in this country and in France. Was the ex-Kaiser as safe and harmless as Lord Buckmaster imagined? Already in Germany there was a demand for his return. The military party still regarded him as a hero. He himself had never ceased to claim that he was supreme in war, and it was difficult to tell from his speeches whether he regarded himself as the special protégé of the Almighty or whether the Almighty was under his special patronage.

It was true that the case and the criminal were both without precedent, and that the law by which he would be tried was the higher law, but Lord Buckmaster had magnified the difficulties. The trial ought not to be a spectacular show, and ought not to interrupt the daily thread of our national life. No decision had been arrived at on the point, and if the trial did take place within these shores, it by no means followed that London would be the place chosen. (Cheers.)

CRICKET.

A FLEA FOR BACK PLAY.

OLD AND NEW WAYS OF
BATTING.

In every walk of life certain expedients arise out of a peculiar set of circumstances, and then take on the authority of a ruling principle after these circumstances are no longer predominant. Thus do shibboleths come into being. In cricket there is one of them which, so far as the writer is aware, has not yet been generally named for what it is. It is a shibboleth you can hear any day from the lips of old cricketers, probably in these very words: "What's wrong with the game is that batsmen don't play forward nowadays. They all play back too much." The tacit assumption here, of course, is that forward play is the only basis of attractive cricket. But, first of all, before we examine whether back play really is less fascinating to watch than forward play, let us attend to this shibboleth at the point where it contains an amount of truth. Batsmen as a rule certainly do not play forward nowadays as much as they did in the so-called heyday of cricket. This we may readily concede to our old cricketers. What one must hasten to demonstrate, though, is that there is a good reason in the very nature of cricket's development during recent years, for believing that forward play had to suffer a decline if batsmen were to make runs off modern bowling. The value of forward play cannot be proved *a priori*; you must take into consideration the fashionable style of bowling in a given period, which, of course, largely settles the fashionable styles of batting.

The shibboleth about forward play is current as gospel truth today simply because those cricketers who give it circulation will not study their own game historically. Time was when a man must needs make three-parts of his batting consist of forward play to get runs, and here it might be as well to explain that one is speaking of forward play as it is classically defined—that is, of those strokes made in front of the wicket by thrusting the left leg forward, with the left elbow up in the initial stages of the hit, but with the right toe behind the crease at the moment the bat is brought to the ball. This sort of cricket was undoubtedly beautiful to watch—when the bowling was in favour of it. But that was in the days of the good-length bowler, before the wholesale coming of elaborate swerve and finger spin. Classical forward cricket was positively encouraged by a player like Alfred Shaw; it was his delight to begin by pitching the ball at a length just reachable by a nice lunge forward with the bat at the side of the left leg. Then he would shorten the length by just the few inches needed to bring the batsman's leg down the wicket so far that he lost balance and consequently the ability to bring his bat through with a straight swing. Shaw, of course, had a vast influence upon cricket—so much so, indeed, that batsmen had no alternative but to come towards the bulk of the bowling sent down to them. And Attewell was a worthy successor to Shaw.

MODERN BOWLING'S EFFECT ON
BATTING.

Forward play began to decline, or perhaps it would be juster to say back play attained prominence, when bowlers came to the conclusion that the wickets had become too hard for orthodox length deliveries, and as a retaliatory measure, went in for the swerve, short fast bowling, and intricate finger spin. Yet even then forward play was taught in the public schools as the method best calculated to score runs. County batsmen, though, found out that it was almost suicidal to take the leg out towards a twisting ball in the old way. You might succeed in smothering the break at birth if you kept the bat very near to the leg. But it was no stroke for scoring purposes, with the ball turning and often turning the "wrong way"! The forward stroke is from its sheer muscular action speculative: that is, one does not see the ball at the moment the bat actually strikes it. Consequently to make the forward stroke in the classical manner you had to be sure that the ball would follow the line of flight after pitching. Which is just the very thing a modern batsman can never take for granted at all. He is forced to go back (unless the ball is so well up to him that he can jump to drive) in order that the ball may pitch well in front of him, lose its spin, and so become more playable.

The old cricketers, then, who get exasperated because modern batsmen do not go forward to every ball, and instead say at home a good deal and score behind the wicket—these old sportsmen are simply under the influence of a shibboleth. It is a case of *autre temps, autre mœurs*, and, of course, old age does not always recognise it. And it is so certain, of course, that back play is less fascinating than forward play? The necessity for back play against modern bowling has, the writer hopes, been proved; surely it is also possible to make out a case for the sort of cricket even from the point of view of beauty and fascination. Back play is not bound to be ugly, though one must confess that as many

BACK TO HOUSEWORK.

GREAT DECLINE IN UNEMPLOYMENT
DONATIONS.

There is a marked decrease in the issue of unemployment donations, in addition to the decrease in applications made for them.

A "Daily Chronicle" representative learns that this decrease amounts to 73 per cent in the case of women and 76 per cent for girls. On May 2 there were 453,448 donations paid to women and girls; for the week ending June 27 there were only 109,065.

In most cases women and girls return to domestic service, which absorbs a great number of workers at present, while dressmaking and home life absorb the greater proportion in the residue of industrial workers.

Training is arranged by the L.C.C. for registered unemployed women in cookery, laundry, tailoring, and dressmaking. Yeovil glove-making centre has started work.

Re-absorption of juveniles into industry is difficult, but it is being carried out. Fifteen year old boys prefer engineering, though this work is difficult to find. Boys acquired this taste through doing munition work. In large numbers, lads take up printing, warehouse work, manufacture of optical instruments, wire making, and factory work.

Juvenile Exchanges, with advice from advisory Boards, give a great deal of help.

WHISKY AND
BLASPHEMY.WORSE THAN GERMAN
BULLETS!

Among the many letters of complaint, entreaty, and abuse which members of the House of Commons receive by the score every day on the subject of liquor control at Home, few can beat for intensity of feeling that from an eminently respectable constituent in an eminently respectable South Country constituency, reports the *Morning Post's* Parliamentary correspondent.

"The whisky is so bad," he writes, "that I am constantly tempted to blasphemy. I am sure that when Judgment has to be passed on us, mortals the Higher Power will, in regard to this particular sin, judge the Control Board and not its victims to be the sinners."

A Scottish member tells how during his election campaign a teetotal heckler asked if the candidate was not aware that Mr. Lloyd George had said that drink had killed more than German bullets.

"Well," replied the candidate, "I've been away fighting most of the time. I knew the whisky was bad, but I didn't know it was so d-d bad as that."

cricketers practise it nowadays it is unattractive. Too often do we find them reducing it to a purely defensive function and making the move back to the wicket with a cramped full front to the bowler, the pads immediately behind the bat, so that no forcing stroke is possible. But who ever saw Arthur Shrewsbury will agree that back play can be wonderfully thrilling and beautiful. And today Hobbs is almost daily demonstrating that back play is both profitable as an offensive measure and charming to watch.

TRUMPER AT OLD TRAFFORD.

One of the most brilliant innings ever played at Old Trafford was Trumper's century in the Test match of 1902. It was almost entirely a study in back play. Time after time Trumper went back on the right foot almost to the wicket with the speed of thought, and using it as a pivot swung the bat to the leg boundary as it whizzed across. No forward cricket could conceivably have produced so much thrill and splendour. One, indeed, need only enumerate the scoring strokes which are mainly associated with back play to realise how brilliant it may be at the hands, (or feet) of a good exponent. There are the leg glance, the "hook," the "late cut" (how exquisite this was when J. T. Brown did it!), and that wonderful wristy forcing shot, just as the ball is about to hit the wicket, which urges on to half way straight or towards "long on"—the stroke that R. H. Spooner could execute so beautifully.

It would appear, then, that back play has been criticised rather un-intelligently. We have seen that it is so largely in use today because of the sheer necessity of coping with modern bowling; we have also seen that back play can be productive of grace and fascination. "One is, of course, passing no reflection on forward cricket in the circumstances in which favour it. The thing, of course, for a modern batsman to aim at is a mastery over both methods. But don't let us jump to the old conclusion that because modern batting depends so much on back play it is making a mistake of tactics and is not worth watching even at its best."

TRUTH AND LORD FRENCH.

A PLAN IN TALE AND ROMANTIC
FANCIES.[BY A. G. GARDNER IN THE
"DAILY NEWS."]

A month has passed since the country rang with Mr. Asquith's exposure of Lord French's romantic serial, and Lord French still remains silent. He remains silent for an obvious reason. He has nothing to say. He has been convicted of as reprehensible a course of conduct as any man in public life was ever guilty of and he can find no word to say in his defence. And, being what he is, he does not frankly admit the wrong he has done and apologise to those he has so wantonly traduced. That being so, the world would have preferred to forget him. But he will not let it forget him. To-day he republishes his *Daily Telegraph* articles in book form. One appearance in pillory is not enough for him. He insists on pillorying himself again and asking for a second exposure.

LE CATEAU.

The purpose of the book is plain enough. It is to anticipate the disclosures that are imminent to create an atmosphere of prejudice in his favour and to mobilise his friends. He dedicates his book to Mr. Lloyd George in terms of flattery and adulation, and prints a preface by Marshal Foch, whose few words of formal civility will not go far in rehabilitating him. The key to Lord French's intention, as I said in dealing with the articles when they appeared in the *Daily Telegraph*, is to be found in his treatment of Le Cateau. In his dispatch, written a fortnight after the battle, he gave extravagant praise to General Smith-Dorrien, spoke of the "glorious stand of the British troops," and said "without hesitation that the saving of the left wing of the Army under my command could never have been accomplished unless a commander of unusual coolness, intrepidity, and determination had been present to personally conduct the operation."

That was his view when the facts were fresh in his mind and when there was no ulterior motive to serve. What does he say about Le Cateau in the book? The battle has become a misfortune. "The effect upon the British Army was to render the subsequent conduct of the retreat more difficult and arduous." And to make out his case he says that the total loss was "at least 14,000 officers and men, about 80 guns," etc. The figures are false. Every gun has been accounted for in Major Becke's analysis of the fight compiled from the official records, and the total loss was 36. As to casualties they numbered at the maximum 5,000. The facts are notorious in the Army. If Lord French does not know them, he must have taken great pains not to know them.

Now why does he nearly five years after the event, say that General Smith-Dorrien, so far from saving the left wing of the British Army, gravely imperilled its retreat? Why does he support this change of view by grossly inaccurate figures? The explanation is obvious. Lord French's book deals with two episodes, the retreat and the shells incident. The rest is more commonplace. Let us take the retreat first. When Lord French wrote his dispatch he did not know that he would have a very unpleasant incident to explain later on, and that to explain it he would need to throw an entirely new light on the meaning of Le Cateau. He could do General Smith-Dorrien justice then. Why cannot he do him justice now? We shall see.

And in order to understand clearly, let us consider another personal issue. Lord French turns his guns not only upon General Smith-Dorrien who is living, but who has been refused permission to reply by a Government which has no word of rebuke for Lord French's outrage upon decency and discipline; he turns them upon Lord Kitchener who is dead and upon whom the same Lord French delivered an unqualified eulogium in the House of Lords. He attacks him because of his visit to France on Sept. 1, says he (French) "deeply resented" being called away from the field to Paris to meet him and charges his head Chief with asserting his right "to exercise the power and authority of a Commander-in-Chief in the field." This is transparently false. Lord Kitchener summoned Lord French to Paris to avoid the appearance of interfering with his authority in the field. Had he wished to assert authority in the field he would have gone to headquarters. Lord French knows this; but he thinks the public will not know it. He is mistaken.

FRENCH THREAT.

But why had Lord Kitchener suddenly gone to Paris? The battle of Le Cateau had been fought on August 26. All unprejudiced military opinion justifies Smith-Dorrien's action in fighting the battle, agrees that he had no real alternative and that if he had not given battle the losses in retreat would have been at least as serious and would have been sustained without the enormous compensating advantage of having checked the German advance. Three days later, August 29, the French fought the Battle of Guise. In his dispatch French said: "It was not a retreat."

There were two quite distinct questions, one the provision of heavy artillery and of heavy high explosive shells to meet the conditions of trench warfare, the other, whether the shells for our light field guns should be filled with high explosive or shrapnel. There is no evidence that the part which heavy artillery would play in modern war was foreseen by our military experts of by those of France and Germany, though both France and Germany had a quantity of heavy art-

illery designed for the attack and defence of fortresses, and we had very little. When the trench warfare began in September, 1914, everyone realised the importance of heavy artillery, but to realise the need and supply it were two very different things. The question of high explosive shell for the 18-pounder field gun was extremely technical, and on it expert opinion was sharply divided both before and in the early days of the war. Lord French was a member of the Committee of Imperial Defence before the war, and Mr. Asquith has stated definitely that he did not bring the question before the Committee.

In September, 1914, the War Office sent out an experimental 1,000 rounds filled with high explosive. G.H.Q. (that is, Lord French) thereupon asked for 50 per cent. of high explosive and 50 per cent. of shrapnel. A week later he changed his mind and asked for 25 per cent. high explosive and 75 per cent. shrapnel.

The French had adopted high explosive shell for their 75's (the equivalent of our 18lb. field guns) before the war, and we on the advice of our experts had equipped our field guns with shrapnel, and as the country knew that in May, 1915, we were woefully deficient in heavy guns and heavy explosive-shell for them, it was easy to make play with this fact and confuse the public mind. How delicate the question was, and how unwise we should have been to rush the manufacture of high explosives for our field guns is shown by the fact that in May, 1915, the French, who had expended their munition factories and placed the manufacture of high explosives in inexperienced hands, lost a very large number of field guns from premature explosions. Had we with our exquisite resources lost guns in anything like the same proportion the result would have been disaster.

THE NEWCASTLE SPEECH.

In October, 1914, the Government had appointed a Committee of which Mr. Lloyd George was a member, to deal with the supply of munitions, and Lord Kitchener set all the industrial resources at his command both in this country and abroad to supply the guns and shells of higher calibre fitted for the use of high explosives. And it was with these supplies that the war was carried on until the summer of 1916—a year after the great shell "stunt." The Ministry of Munitions was set up in June, 1915, and it was not until May of the following year—eleven months later—that the first round of ammunition produced under the Ministry of Munitions was sent to France.

As to the Newcastle speech of Mr. Asquith, we know that it was made on the authority of Lord French himself who had been summoned from France to state the actual facts and said he had sufficient ammunition for his immediate requirements. Finally, we have Lord French's tribute to Lord Kitchener in the House of Lords in which he gave the lie in advance to all the implications in his book, and his letter of grateful thanks to Mr. Asquith, against whom he now tells us he had been secretly intriguing, for having given him support such as no British General in the field had ever had from a Government at home.

And there we may leave Lord French and his book for the scorn of posterity. In the light of the revelation he has given of himself the wonder is not that he was removed from the command when he was, but that he was not removed at the end of the first week, when he had shown himself so gravely unequal to the task imposed on him. If his attack on Lord Kitchener is due to the suspicion that that great soldier removed him, he is mistaken. Nor, as Mr. Lloyd George has hastened to say, was he responsible for the act. That great service to the Allies was done by Mr. Asquith, while Lord Kitchener was absent in Greece. If any doubt existed as to the wisdom of the decision, it is removed by the disclosure which Lord French has now made of his mind, his capacity, his character, his sense of personal honour, and his code of public conduct.

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HUSBAND'S HONOUR.

What may at any moment turn out to be a double murder occurred on the afternoon of Aug. 17 at the Holland Road station clock quarter. On information given by the station master that a young Tamil woman had been murdered by her husband at the coole lines, a corporal and some policemen of the Bukit Timah Road Police Station immediately made for the scene, and on the way met a Tamil man, walking along the railway line with a child in his left arm and a blood-stained knife clutched in his right hand. Promising to release him, he surrendered the police effect the man's arrest on his giving up the knife, and took him to the Bukit Timah Station, where he was identified as the wrong husband. The woman was found dead on a sleeping bench at the railway quarters with a deep stab wound in her neck. The coroner viewed the body later in the afternoon and sent it to the hospital for post mortem examination. It alleged that a railway employee at the deceased woman Amamuty was living as man and wife, with Krishnasamy, the prisoner was away in Johore. Hearing this, the husband came away from Johore on Sunday last, went to the porter's house, and finding his wife and the other man in compromising circumstances, stabbed them both and walked off with his eight-month child in his arm, when he was met by the police and taken into custody. The woman did not survive long, and the man who is in a very critical condition hospital may also die. Prisoner was formerly employed as a detective on the railway department, and at time of arrest was a watchman, some masonic institution in Johore.—S.F.P.

TREATMENT FOR DYSENTERY.

CHAUBERLAIN'S Ointment and Pills have been found to be of great value in the treatment of all cases of dysentery. It is especially good for summer diarrhoea, and for all cases of dysentery. For sale by All Chemists and Dispensaries.

